THE

SOUTH-CAROLINA AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; EXTRAORDINARY JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1769.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 22.

Extract of a letter from Grenada, November 19, 1768.

"FOUR days since arrived here, a sloop from the Main, which had been surprised by a number of Spaniards, who took all the people from on board, except the Captain and two other men and left 14 Spaniards. The Captain asked the 2 men if they would endeavour to retake the sloop, they immediately joined in the heroic attempt, and actually drove twelve Spaniards into a Launce that was along side, and kept two to assist in navigating the sloop to this place. I wish I could give you the Captain's name, have seen him many times. He has a desperate cut in his and and face.

"Several other vessels have been taken from the English in the Main."

December 29. On Friday last arrived here a detachment of the 34th regiment, commanded by Captain Forbes, from the Illinois, having been relieved by three companies of the 4th regiment, commanded by Colonel Wilkins, who arrived there the beginning of September.

NEW-YORK, DECEMBER 26.

Extract of a letter from ——— ———

"*It is the opinion of not a few here, that in case of exigency, his P——n M——y may possibly be induced to call G——t B——n and H——d againſt the ſuperbe conteſting parties to the famous family compact. This compact they think already comprises* France, Spain, Auſtria, *and dependances,* Ruſſia, Portugal, *and great part of* Italy, *not the* Grand Turk. Sweden, Denmark, *and ſome other powers of leſs conſideration, are at all events to be perſuaded ſtand neuters. The* Poles, *as uſual, will be permitted to cut one another's throats at random; and if the pious buſineſs ſhould not be carried an end faſt enough, they will be at liberty to call in aid on any of the moſt charitably diſpoſed of their neighbours for the furtherence and more ſpeedy finiſhing ſo good and laudable a work. All this provided, that his ——n M——y can have ceded to him in perpetuity, ſome poſſeſſion or two of the moſt glorious acquiſitions through the world, in the courſe of the laſt general war, together with a full ſhare of all the territories and treaſures got in the next, by him, or his allies, may be any how or any where acquired.—What part, in the next univerſal ſcramble,* Tarters, Hottentots, Cherokees, Micmacks, Mohawks, Iſkaroras, Flat Heads, Round Heads, Thick *or* Thin-Skulls *may take; being as yet unpermitted the penetration of the moſt vivid viſual or intellectual ray of mortals, muſt be left to all-diſcovering as well as all-devouring time. The great event of theſe things muſt however be waited for with moſt impatience, particularly by the* Catabaw Powows of America, *by the* European Aſtrologers, *by the* Aſiatic Magi, *and by all the* Diviners and Soothſayers of Africa. *But for myſelf muſt ſay, as it is no affair of mine, or that can very immediately affect me, my owners, the freigters, aſſurers, aſſigned, or any other of the concerned, in my preſent voyage, the good ſhip* HOPE, *I ſhall reſt as eaſily as poſſible, let what will happen.*"

Your's, &c.

JANUARY 2. Capt. Hammond arrived here laſt Saturday, in 17 days from New-Orleans, and gives us the following account, viz. That on the beginning of November the French inhabitants of the country part of that place, came into the city armed, where they were immediately joined by their countrymen there, and acquainted their own Governor, that unleſs he ſent away Don John de Ulloa, the Spaniſh Governor, they were determined to put him and all the troops to death, for that they would not live under the Spaniſh yoke. That the Spaniſh Governor being made acquainted with their determination, took ſhelter on board a Spaniſh frigate lying in the river, and on the 20th of November he ſailed for the Havanna, with all his family.

Capt. Hammond further adds, That the inhabitants in general in New-Orleans, declare, rather than take the oath of allegiance to Spain, they will burn the city, and go over to the Engliſh.

Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor, in the preſence of the council, gave his aſſent to 30 bills paſſed this ſeſſion.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 26.

"*Captain Sweeney in a ſchooner, arrived here a few days ago from Halifax, with the remains of the 14th, 29th, and part of the 59th regiments, together with a number of women, &c. belonging to the army now quartered here. By this we learn that Captain Duncan Campbell, in the ſchooner Providence, with military ſtores, was caſt away the 19th inſtant on Betty's Iſland in Proſpect harbour, and one man only ſaved.*

"*We hear from Newall, that laſt week one Graham, late maſter maſter of the 16th regiment, was tried for wilfully firing a gun into a barn there, which ſet it on fire and burnt two valuable horſes. A verdict was given againſt him with full coſts.*

"*Saturday ſe'nnight, in the evening, there was a fray between ſome ſeamen and ſoldiers, in which ſeveral of the latter were much wounded. The evening before a ſoldier was detected in ſtealing ſome leather out of a ſhop at the ſouth part of the town, when ſeveral people collected together, a blow of his ſtruck a perſon that ſtood by with a bayonet and ſlightly wounded him, in the mean time the thief went off, and the other was committed to gaol.*

Gloucester, (firſt pariſh) December 23, 1768.

"*A few weeks ago, about twenty-eight induſtrious females of this pariſh met together at the houſe of their miniſter, and ſpent the day in the laudable employment of ſpinning: A few days after another company of thirty-eight of the daughters of induſtry aſſembled at the ſame place for the ſame buſineſs, laying their hands to the ſpindle. Several of them furniſhed themſelves with materials, which they willingly offered as well as their labour. In the evening, after they had compleated their work, a diſcourſe was delivered to them and many others, in the place of public worſhip, from* Exod. xxxv. 25. And all the women which were wiſe hearted did ſpin with their hands. *And the ſolemnity was cloſed with ſinging an Anthem.*

Worceſter, December 19, 1768.

"——*This day died here Mr.* Geſtham Rice, *who compleated the age of* 101 *years ſometime laſt May——Beſides his retaining his reaſon and underſtanding, in a very good degree, to the laſt, he enjoyed a long, and almoſt uninterrupted ſtate of bodily health——was able till very lately to travel on foot a mile or two a day, among his neighbours, eat his food with a good appetite, and ſlept quietly at night, without any attendance.—He was naturally of a very pleaſant diſpoſition, very courteous in his behaviour towards all, and withal grave and ſerious. Of late, the decays of nature came on him faſt, and he went away calmly and quietly at laſt, expreſſing his hope and truſt in his redeemer, for an admiſſion to a better world.*

He was viſited about a year ago by two gentlemen, to whom he gave the following account of the longevity of his family, which is thought worth communicating to the public, viz.—That his father died at the age of 70.——*His mother,* 84.—*That they had* 14 *children, and that except two that died in infancy, the reſt lived to an advanced age, Peter,* 97.—*Thomas,* 94.—*Mary,* 80.—*Nathaniel,* 70.—*Ephraim,* 71.—*James,* 72.—*Sarah,* 80.—*Frances,* 96— *(lately deceaſed)* —*Jonas,* 84.———*Grace, (now living)* 94.—*Eliſha, near* 60.———*The wife of the above mentioned Geſham, who died about* 12 *or* 14 *years ago, was about* 80.———*They lived together in the married ſtate between* 60 *and* 70 *years.—They had* 7 *children, all now living, ſome upwards of* 70 *years old.*"

It is reported, that ſome of the troops here, have received marching orders from General Gage: Some ſay they are deſtined for Newport, and others for New-York.

The affairs of America engroſſes much converſation among the Spaniards.

Jan. 2. Saturday ſe'nnight ſailed for England, ſome of the tranſports that bro't the troops from Ireland. Notwithſtanding it has been induſtriouſly reported by ſome perſons concerned in the manufactures at home, that the merchants at New-York had, contrary to their agreement, given orders for goods; we can aſſure the public by authentic advices received from thence, that the merchants there who ſubſcribed the agreement, by which they reſtricted themſelves from importing goods from Great-Britain, will ſtrictly adhere to the ſame, and that there is not any reaſon to apprehend that any of the few, who refuſed to ſubſcribe, will order any goods. And we can alſo aſſure the public that we have the greateſt reaſon to believe that the merchants of this place will likewiſe ſteadily and perſeveringly adhere to their agreement for the like purpoſe.

The Governor of Virginia has prorogued the Aſſembly of that Colony, to the 2d Monday in May next; and, we hear, has diſmiſſed Ten of his Council.

BOSTON, JANUARY 9.

"*'Tis with pleaſure we publiſh the following letter from the Speaker of the late Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the province of South-Carolina, to the Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, 21ſt November, 1768.

SIR,

HAVING *had the Honour of being choſen Speaker of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, which met at Charles-Town on the* 15*th Inſtant, I took the earlieſt Opportunity of laying before the Houſe, your Letter to me of the* 11*th of February laſt.*

It is with a Satisfaction equal to the Importance of the Subject, that I obey the Order of the Houſe in informing you of their unanimous Reſolutions upon the Subject-matter of your Letter; in acquainting you of their entire Approbation, of the Meaſures taken by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to obtain a Redreſs of our Grievances; and in thanking the Members of that Houſe, in their Name, for communicating to their Fellow Subjects and Sufferers, in this, and the other Provinces, their Proceedings upon that trying Occaſion.

I incloſe you the Journals of the Proceedings of our Houſe of Aſſembly, during the ſhort, but intereſting Period of their Exiſtence, as printed by their Order. Which muſt convince the impartial World, that they have acted with Duty and Affection to his Majeſty, at the ſame Time, that they have ſupported with Firmneſs, the Rights they held under the Conſtitution.

The Houſe was diſſolved by Proclamation in the Evening of the Day, that they entered into their Reſolutions.—This Method of Proceeding, may for a Time involve the Province in ſome Difficulties; but I truſt, that nothing which the Miniſtry can invent, will ever prevail upon a Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of South-Carolina, tamely to ſurrender the Liberties and Privileges of the People, to any Power upon Earth. I am, Sir, with great Reſpect,

Your obliged and obedient Servant,

P. MANIGAULT.

To the Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, *Eſq; &c.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Boſton, of the 4th of October, by the packet.

"YOUR troops you may depend upon it, will all be called away in the ſpring, and the ſhips too. Dr. F—— has given it as his opinion, that the colonies will obtain all that they can deſire or wiſh for, if they behave with firmneſs.—Your Commiſſioners ſtand here exactly in the character that they have eſtabliſhed for themſelves in America; and it is the opinion of every one, that the board will be recalled, and a new Governor appointed for your province. Lord H——— himſelf ſays, he entirely diſlikes their conduct.—The firſt Civilian in this kingdom has undertaken for Capt. Folgier in his appeal from your Court of Admiralty, and it is expected that Capt. Folgier will not only ſucceed in the appeal, but alſo have an handſome appointment."

We have it from the beſt authority, that in the town of Roxbury, one family only, has carded, ſpun and wove 645 yards and 3-4 of cloth, from the 1ſt of January, 1768, to the 29th of December following; and at that time had yarn enough at the weavers for 100 yards more.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of diſtinction in New-York, *to his friend in* Boſton, *Jan.* 2*d*, 1769.

OUR Aſſembly laſt Saturday read the letters from your late Aſſembly and from Virginia, and ordered reſpectful anſwers to the ſame; and paſſed ſome conſtitutional RESOLVES, among which were the following, viz.

Reſolved nemine contradicente, That it is the opinion of this committee, that as his moſt gracious Majeſty is the common father of all his good ſubjects diſperſed throughout the various parts of the Britiſh empire; and as the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, do enjoy a conſtitutional right of humbly petitioning his Majeſty as the common father of his people there, for conſtitutional benefits, and the redreſs of grievances,—the Repreſentatives of this colony, in General Aſſembly convened, lawfully may and ought to exerciſe the ſame conſtitutional right, when and ſo often as to them ſhall ſeem meet.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that this colony lawfully and conſtitutionally has and enjoys an internal legiſlature of its own, in which the crown and the people of this colony are conſtitutionally repreſented, and that the power and authority of the ſaid legiſlature cannot lawfully or conſtitutionally be ſuſpended, abridged, abrogated or annulled by any power, authority or prerogative whatever (the prerogative of the crown ordinarily exerciſed for prorogations or diſſolutions only excepted).

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that this houſe has an undoubted right to correſpond and conſult with any of the neighbouring Colonies, or with any other of his Majeſty's ſubjects out of this colony, or belonging to any part of his Majeſty's realms or dominions, either individually or collectively in any matter, ſubject or thing whatſoever, whereby they ſhall conceive the rights, liberties, intereſts or privileges of this Houſe, or of its conſtituents, are or may be effected.

The gentleman adds, That the Governor with his Privy Council were then ſitting, and that the Aſſembly expected to be DISSOLVED that day.

We learn that the Aſſembly of New-York do intend to harmonize with ours in petitions to the King and Parliament for relief from the impoſitions we ſo juſtly complain of.

We can aſſure the public, that notwithſtanding the reports which have been given out, and ſent abroad to the contrary, that the manufactures heretofore mentioned could not be perfected, there are now near 1000 inhabitants of this town clad with the ſame. Thus as actions often ſpeak louder than words, ſhall only adviſe a ſteady perſeverance.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boſton to his friend in the country.

"*'Tis ſaid none of his Majeſty's dominions have had ſuch Experience of Military Cruelties as Boſton: Nor are any of his ſubjects leſs able to bear them. The Miſeries of thoſe, who are our own fleſh, make us miſerable. The ſofter Sex are afraid to viſit, or be viſited, leſt Torment ſhould come in at their Ears. And it may be ſaid of the Town in general, that the Comforts of Life are embittered to them, by the diabolical Cruelties inflicted on* their brethren. *Nor is there any Way to eſcape bearing their Burdens, and feeling their Torments. Genius, and Strength of Reaſon, do but make Men more ſuſceptible of this Sort of Miſery: And the greater Progreſs any have made in the School of Chriſt, the more they will have of the* Bowels of Chriſt: *For Chriſtianity promotes Humanity. The only Defence any can have, muſt be a little Soul and an hard Heart.*"

Extract of a letter (by the packet) from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this town.

"I Think the only method you can take is to perſevere in your ſcheme of œconomy with ſteadineſs, until the enemies of America feel their error and alter their conduct.—It appears to me the ſcheme is to provoke the common people to ſome acts of violence, which may be turned to your diſadvantage; in which I hope they will be diſappointed.

"The whole of your affairs will be laid before the ſeſſions of our Parliament:—The petition from Virginia is already arrived, and will be delivered in proper time;—it is exceedingly loyal and ſpirited;—and petitions from ſeveral of the other colonies will be ready at the ſame time. The friends of America increaſe upon the meaſures that have been purſued."

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Iſland) January 9. For a full Fortnight paſt the Weather has been extremely mild and pleaſant here, there having been no conſiderable Froſt during ſaid Time, excepting one or two Nights.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 24.

To PHILIP LIVINGSTON, JAMES JAUNCEY, JAMES DE LANCEY, and JACOB WALTON, Esquires, Representatives in General Assembly for the City and County of New-York.

Gentlemen,

WE, Freeholders and Freemen of the City and County of New-York——having not only seen by the printed proceedings of the Honourable House of Assembly now sitting, That a Requisition of Money has lately been made to them for Quartering of Troops in this City; but having also heard it reported, that they may be in Danger of being dissolved, if they presume to read and answer *the Boston Letter* as a House; conceive it to be an indispensable Duty we owe to ourselves, and to our Posterity, to convey to you, our Representatives, by these our Instructions, the Sentiments of a great Number of your Constituents, as to the Part they expect you will act on an Occasion, no less important and interesting than perhaps ever came under your Consideration.——But why do we say Consideration!——For if you had a Right to consider, you would have a Right to approve, or refuse, as you thought fit; and in such Case might be said to exercise your own Judgments without Restraint.—Whereas it is notorious, that you have now no other Alternative, than to provide for defraying the Expences of quartering the Troops—or cease to exist as a House.

The Act of Parliament laying you under this severe Inhibition, is, we conceive, more oppressive and dangerous in its consequences, than was the pernicious Stamp-Act, for Reasons too obvious to be enumerated.——Nor can we comprehend the Difference (as to Taxation only) between a Law compelling our Representatives to levy Taxes on us; or by taxing us directly without the Consent of such Representatives.——In either Case, the very Essence and Idea of a free Representation is totally extinguished and destroyed; ——nor is it of any Use to be anxious in the Choice of our Representatives; if, after they are chosen, they must be subject to the Dictatorial Mandates of other Persons.——No, Gentlemen——We expect and desire of you, That while you are manifesting your Zeal for promoting his Majesty's Service, by providing Quarters for Troops in this City, as is pretended for *its Protection and Defence*; you do carefully avoid the most tacit Implication of having recognized the Act of Parliament, requiring you to make such Provision, on Penalty of being deprived of your Legislative Capacity.

This Act we regard, as it has been by several of the other Colony Assemblies, as a most flagrant Infraction of your sacred Rights and Privileges——We do therefore expect and desire that you will also bear Record against it, and use your best Endeavours to get Resolves inserted in the Journals of the House, asserting, in the most firm, full and perspicuous Manner, your natural and constitutional Rights.——That Posterity may know——that however ready and desirous you were on all Occasions of demonstrating your Loyalty and Affection to our most gracious Sovereign, no Menaces could deter you from shewing a due Regard to the invaluable Interests and Liberties of your Constituents.

As to the Circular Letter of Lord Hillsborough, inhibiting the respectable Assemblies on this Continent from answering the *Boston Letter*; but requiring them *to treat it with the Contempt it deserves*, on Pain of being immediately annihilated——we cannot but regard it as the most daring Insult that ever was offered to any free Legislative Body.——And we therefore do intreat you to move in the House of Assembly, and to use your best Endeavours there, not only to have *the Boston Letter* read; but also to have it answered in a respectable Manner: As it denies nothing of her Sister Colonies but to unite in seeking legal Redress from the Grievances they labour under.——And as the Unanimity it recommends to the Colonies, is their only Bulwark and Defence against the late Measures to oppress and enslave them——any Attempts to divert, or intimidate you from so glorious a Purpose, ought to be treated with the Contempt and just Indignation, which they cannot but excite in the Minds of the virtuous Representatives of a free People.

Gentlemen,

FROM the Number of the respectable Signers of the Instructions now delivered you, we presume you will be fully convinced that they contain the Sentiments of the Inhabitants of this City in general: And therefore, we doubt not you will chearfully use your best Endeavours to carry them into Execution, agreeable to their Wishes; and we flatter ourselves you will find them not foreign to the general Sentiments of the other Inhabitants of this Colony.

[*The foregoing were presented on Thursday last.*]

LONDON.

THE humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, presented to His Majesty on *Wednesday* the 9th of *November*, 1768.

Die Martis, 8° Novembris, 1768.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the Throne.

We desire, with hearts full of gratitude, to acknowledge that Royal Goodness, so evidently manifest to all your people, by your Majesty's constant attention to the great commercial interests of this country. We should be wanting on our part, if we did not apply to the consideration of them with that alacrity, which objects so very important, and capable of producing the most essential benefits to the nation, demand of us.

The resolution, which your Majesty is pleased to express, that you will not suffer any attempt to be made derogatory to the honour and dignity of your crown, or injurious to the rights of your people, does, and ever will call from us the assurances of our most chearful support; nor do we conceive that any conduct can contribute more than this will, to render all the other powers of *Europe* as careful, as your Majesty has ever been, to avoid taking any step that may endanger the general tranquility.

We feel the most sincere concern, that any of our fellow subjects in *North-America* should be misled, by factious and designing men, into acts of violence and resistance to the execution of the law, attended with circumstances that manifest a disposition to throw off their dependance upon *Great-Britain*. At the same time, that we shall be always ready to contribute to the relief of any real grievance of your Majesty's *American* subjects, we most unfeignedly give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we shall ever zealously concur in support of such just and necessary measures, as may best enable your Majesty to repress that daring spirit of disobedience, and to enforce a due submission to the laws: Always considering, that it is one of our most essential duties, to maintain inviolate, the supreme authority of the legislature of *Great-Britain* over every part of the dominions of your Majesty's crown.

We thankfully adore the merciful interposition of Providence, in the relief which the poorer sort of your Majesty's subjects have received, from the distress they had so long laboured under from the high price of corn. We shall apply our utmost attention to prevent, as far as in human prudence lies, the return of such a calamity; and shall give so important a subject that full consideration, which the nature of it necessarily requires.

Engaged in the deliberation of so many important matters, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we shall studiously endeavour that our proceedings may testify our readiness to unite, wherever the interest of our country, and our attachment to your Majesty, is concerned. Happy, if by such an example, the deluded part of your Majesty's subjects may be induced to return to their duty, and gratefully feel the blessings of the mildest government, and most perfect constitution.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

MY LORDS,

I RECEIVE with great satisfaction the assurances you give of your resolution to pursue the commercial interests of this country; and your readiness to support the honour of my crown, and the rights of my people.

Your zealous concurrence in every measure that can bring relief to my people is well known to me; nor do I doubt of the attention that you will always give to any real grievances of my American *subjects. The strong assurances I receive from you at the same time, of your determination to vindicate the just legislative authority of parliament over all the dominions of my crown, deserve my warmest approbation.*

The humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious Speech from the throne.

And beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the safe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Princess; an event which must afford the greatest comfort to all your Majesty's subjects, as it is an increase of your own domestic felicity, and an additional security that the blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's auspicious government will be continued to our latest posterity.

We assure your Majesty, that, duly sensible of the importance of those great commercial interests pointed out to us by your Majesty, we will with all convenient dispatch enter upon the consideration of them, and will use our utmost endeavours to adjust and regulate them in such manner as may be productive of solid and lasting advantages to the public.

We most gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's paternal regard for the safe and welfare of your people, which has made you ever desirous of continuing to them the blessings of peace; at the same time, we entirely rely on your Majesty's constant and watchful attention to the general interests of *Europe*; and feel the highest satisfaction from your gracious declaration, that no consideration shall prevail on your Majesty to suffer any attempt which may be made, derogatory to the honour of your crown, or injurious to the rights of your people.

We sincerely lament that the arts of wicked and designing men should have been able to re-kindle that flame of sedition in some of your Majesty's colonies in *North-America*, which, at the close of the late parliament, your Majesty saw reason to hope was well nigh extinguished.

We shall be ever ready to hear and redress any real grievance of your Majesty's *American* subjects; but we should betray the trust reposed in us, if we did not withstand every attempt to infringe or weaken our just rights; and we shall always consider it as one of our most important duties, to maintain entire and inviolate the supreme authority of the legislature of *Great-Britain* over every part of the *British* empire.

We beg leave to present our most dutiful thanks to your Majesty, for having taken such steps as you judged necessary for supporting the constitution, and for repressing that spirit of faction and disobedience, which, in the chief town of one of your Majesty's colonies, appears to have proceeded even to acts of violence, in direct defiance of all legal authority; and we will, by every means in our power, chearfully and zealously support your Majesty in all such future measures as shall be found requisite to enforce a due obedience to the laws, to restore order and good government where they have been disturbed, and to establish the constitutional dependance of the colonies on *Great-Britain*, so essential to the interest and prosperity of both.

With hearts full of gratitude to the Divine Goodness, we partake of the joy which fills your Majesty's royal breast, on seeing the poorer sort of your people relieved from the distress which they have lately suffered by the high price of corn; and we will, by every prudent measure, endeavour to guard as far as in us lies against the return of that calamity.

Your faithful Commons will, with the utmost zeal and alacrity, grant to your Majesty every necessary supply; and study to manifest in all their proceedings that uniform attachment to the public good, which your Majesty is graciously pleased to recommend to them, and of which your Majesty's own conduct furnishes an illustrious example.

CHARLES-TOWN, JANUARY 28.

COLONEL Lewis and Doctor Walker, the Virginia Commissioners, appointed to transact Business with John Stuart, Esq; are set out on their Return to Virginia.

The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia, the Lady of the Hon. John Drayton, Esq; Collin Campbell, Esq; and Lady, Mr. Philip Hawkins, Merchant, and some others, came Passengers in the Ship Little-Carpenter, Captain Maitland, from London.

A Ship from London, was lost off the Rocks of Bermuda, at the same Time with Captain Rains, the People saved. The Appollo, Captain William Gelston, from the West-Indies for this Port, met with the same Gale of Wind, but got into Bermuda, after receiving great Damage, and it is said she will not be able to proceed on her Voyage.

In Captain Bound from Pool, came Mr. John Holbeck, one of the Contractors for building the new Exchange in this Town, he having lately went to England to procure a large Quantity of Portland Stones for the aforesaid Edifice.

MARRIED.] Mr. William Skirving, to Miss Anne Hutchinson, Daughter of Thomas Hutchinson, Esquire.

DIED.] Mrs. Mary Gadsden, the amiable Consort of Christopher Gadsden, Esquire.—Mrs. Williams, Wife of Captain Thomas Williams.

ARRIVALS from this Port.

The Grenville-Packet, Gaylard; Providence, Goss, at Falmouth.—Philadelphia-Packet, Taylor, at Bristol.—Charming Betsey, Ferguson; Mary, Hutchings; Polly, Conyers, at Antigua.—Thomas and Anthony, Gibbs, at St. Kitts.—Balmer, Rodgers, at St. Eustatia.—William and Mary, Proctor, at Boston.—Sally, Schermerhorn, at New-York.

*** Price of RICE, 60s. per 100 lb. INDICO, best Copper, 25s. lb.

Jan.	CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.	*From*
24th.	Schooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Augustine
	Brig Tyrrel, Thomas Arwin,	Antigua
25th.	Ship Little-Carpenter, Richard Maitland,	London
	Schooner Endeavour, Geo. Mitchell,	George-Town
26th.	Sloop Sally, Nathaniel Coddington,	Rhode-Island
	Snow Verney, Francis Forde,	Viana
	Brig Nelly, William English,	Rhode-Island
	Schooner William, David Brace,	Boston
27th.	Ship Reynolds, Jasper Hawkins,	Bristol
Jan.	ENTRIES OUTWARD.	*For*
24th.	Schooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Augustine
25th.	Ship Little-Carpenter, Richard Maitland,	London
27th.	Snow Chorley, Henry Marshal,	Barbados
	Ship Reynolds, Jasper Hawkins,	Cowes
Jan.	CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.	*For*
24th.	Schooner Mermaid, William Gill,	St. Eustatia
	Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock,	Bristol
25th.	Ship Queen-Charlotte, John Chamberling,	London
26th.	Sloop Josiah's-Relief, John Wainwright,	Bermuda
	Brig Savage, John Dickinson,	St. Eustatia
	Sloop Ranger, John Beek,	St. Kitts
	Brig Clibborn, William Coldstream,	Lisbon
	Snow William & Mary, Richard Blythe,	Cowes
	Schooner Pennsylvania-Farmer, J. Poulton,	Georgia
27th.	Brig Catherine, Peter Galatian,	Cowes
	Snow Polly, William Sloper,	Jamaica
	Ship Medena, Robert Ratsey,	Cowes
	Brig Minerva, Edward Morrison,	Lisbon

SOUTH-CAROLINA EXPORTS, since October 28, 1768.

RICE, *viz.*	
To G. Britain,	28785 bls.
Portugal,	12766 bls.
Spain,	2026 bls.
N. America,	1025 bls.
British West-India Islands,	3735 bls.
Foreign ditto,	625 bls.
Total of Rice,	48,962 bls.
Butter,	418 firkins
Beef,	138 barrels
Pitch,	340 barrels
Candles,	65 boxes
Indian Corn,	29,253 bush.
Soap,	12 boxes
Turpentine,	560 bls.
Rosin,	6 bls.
Bees Wax,	4648 lb.
Tanned Leather,	181 sides
Ground-Nuts,	75 bush.
Cordage,	15710 lb.
Pork,	341 bls.
Raw-hides,	212

INDICO, *viz.*	
To G. Britain,	175267 lb.
N. America,	3402 lb.
Total of Indico,	178669 lb.
Hemp, *viz.*	
To N. America,	61529 lb.
Oranges,	39 bls.
Tar, Common,	200 bls.
Ditto Green,	286 bls.
Staves,	32,288
Peafe,	2876 bushels
Ship-Bread,	76 barrels
Rum,	6 hhds.
Timber, plank, boards, &c.	109,977 feet.
Flour,	583 barrels
Calf-skins,	11 dozen
Shingles,	817,500
Potatoes,	315 bushels
Bricks,	2000
Deer-skins,	46711 lb.
Cows-horns,	6100
Racoon-skins,	60

TO BE SOLD,

At public vendue, at the usual place in Beaufort, on Wednesday the 8th February next;

ALL the personal estate of WILLIAM BELL, deceased, consisting of one negro woman, one gun, and four head of horses. All persons having demands on the said deceased, or Alexander Dunlap, deceased, are requested to make them known, and all persons indebted to either of the said estates, are desired to pay the same by the above day to ELIZABETH BELL, Administ.

TO BE SOLD at vendue,

On Thursday the 9th of February 1769, if a fair day, or otherwise the first fair day afterwards, at the plantation of the late Samuel Peronneau, *senior, deceased, (pursuant to the directions of his last will and testament) on* James's-Island,

THE said plantation, containing about 617 acres of land, and marsh, commodiously and pleasantly situated in sight of Charles-Town, at about three miles distance therefrom, with a good and safe landing thereto, at any time of tide, on Wappoo creek, by which it is partly bounded, and the land is known to be exceeding good for planting, and has a good dwelling house, and other convenient buildings on it, and is fenced or ditched in, and advantageously situated for supplying Charles-Town market.

At the same time and place, WILL BE SOLD,

THE slaves, cattle, horses, and other living stock on the said plantation, as also all the implements, tools, provisions, and other articles, belonging to the estate of the said deceased; the sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And on Thursday the 16th of February, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold separately, at the usual place in Charles-Town,

THE two messuages, or houses and lots of land, of the said estate, with all the buildings and hereditaments, to each of them belonging, well situated, and near to Church-street continued, on White-Point, Charles-Town, where Captain Blake and Mr. Minot at present live.

The conditions will be made known at the respective times and places of sale; and the property is not to be altered until those conditions shall be complied with.

ELIZABETH PERONNEAU, Executrix.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES CROUCH, in Elliott-street.